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EXAMINER

TRUONG, CAM Y T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2162

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/833,236

Applicant(s)

SENA ET AL.

Examiner

Cam Y T Truong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 111 and 114-119 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 111 and 114-119 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 April 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The applicant has amended claims 111, 114, 116-119 and canceled claim 112 in amendment filed on 4/15/2005.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 111 and 114-119 has been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues on pages 9 – 12 that Alam does not teach converting all types of multimedia input files into multiple target format; automatically identifying multimedia type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files, wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitives, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives, automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components, and automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components; automatically breaking down a multimedia input file into all of its primitives and sub-components before integrating the subcomponents into an intermediate format file".

Examiner respectfully disagrees the entire allegation as argued. Examiner, in her previous office action, gave detail explanation of claimed limitation and pointed out exact locations in the cited prior art.

In response to applicant's argued that Alam does not teach converting all types of multimedia input files into multiple target format. Alam teaches as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an

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intermediate documents. This document includes image/text. The above information shows that the system convert blocks of documents as multimedia files into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components (col. 2, lines 12-21; col. 6, lines 65-67).

In response to applicant's argued that Alam does not teach "automatically identifying multimedia type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files, wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitives, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives, automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components, and automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components; automatically breaking down a multimedia input file into all of its primitives and sub-components before integrating the subcomponents into an intermediate format file".

Alam teaches the claimed limitations:

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document by using software and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18; col. 7, lines 54-55);

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“automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components” as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically (col. 16, lines 4-6);

“automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components” as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user’s interaction; thus, the system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

“integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“wherein the multi-media type primitives animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives” as raster

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images and vector images contained in the input document. Further, the intermediate format preferably retains or transfers any embedded animation, sounds and/or music (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "audio primitive, video primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

In view of the above, the examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this Action.

For the above reason, examiner believed that rejection of the last office action was proper.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 117 and 119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.101 because the language of the claim raises a question as to whether the claim is directed merely to an abstract idea that is not tied to a technological art, environment or machine which would result in a practice application producing a concrete, useful, and tangible result to form the basis of statutory subject matter under 35 U.S.C 101.

As regarding to:

Claim 117 recites “a multi-media conversion and integration system” that is not tangible in combination with further explanation as to the deficiencies. Thus, claim 117 is merely abstract idea whereby “automatically converting each sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components; integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” is being processed without any links to a practical result in the technology arts and without computer manipulation.

Claim 119 recites “a multi-media conversion and integration system”. However, the language for the claim represents to a software that is planed to perform functions. Thus, the body of claim 119 is a software system that is not tangible and in combination with further explanation as to the deficiencies.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 111 and 116-119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam et al (or hereinafter "Alam") (US 6336124) in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and Agarwal et al (or hereinafter "Agarwal") (US 6509910).

As to claim 111, Alam teaches a computer-implemented method for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats for delivery to one or more selected output devices (col. 6, lines 40-48; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file can contain image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input documents or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include

determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6; col. 2, lines 18-20);

"automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components (col. 2, lines 12-21);

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example,

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HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitive, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

Agarwal teaches an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence (col. 2, lines 60-67; col. 3, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and

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visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements and Agarwal's teaching of an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 116, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "including one or more acts selected from a set of acts comprising:

"checking said one or more input multi-media files for viruses and errors;
performing de-virusing on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed;
performing error-correction on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed;
using one or more data recognition algorithms for identifying said multi-media type primitive components; adding presentation support information for integrating said intermediate format components; adding timing information for integrating said intermediate format components" as virus detection program is executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the input document. The method 300 determines the input document is not in a format supported as an input format. The above information shows that Alam teaches one act of checking input document for viruses and errors (col. 20, lines 14-25; col. 5, lines 45-50).

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As to claim 117, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration system for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats for delivery to one or more selected output devices (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

“an input handler for de-virusing, correcting, updating” as a virus detection program is preferably executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the input document. If document containing a virus, the document may be repaired (col. 20, lines 14-20). Preferably, process 2500 may determine if any of such executables contained in the original input document is supported by the output display device. If the certain of such executables is not supported by the output display device, process 2500 may remove such embedded executables to avoid error messages. Removing such embedded executables to avoid error messages is represented as correction (col. 21, lines 17-22). The document repository generated by process 2600 may be used in conjunction with input-output format converter including the display reformatting function. Reformatting is represented as updating (col. 22, lines 32-34). The above information shows that the system has included an input handler for repairing viruses in input document, removing embedded executables to avoid error messages and reformatting;

“a publishing manager module for controlling and scheduling conversion and integration processes associated with producing a final output file corresponding to each target format of a plurality of target formats” as to convert a input document from an format to one or more output formats such as RTF, HTML, TIFF and XML as target formats, first converting the input document to an intermediate format at a set 402.

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Finally, the intermediate format is then used to generate the output data in one or more output formats at step 404. In the step 404, includes step 1102 that includes 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to product the final output file. The above information shows that the system has included a publishing manager module for controlling an scheduling conversion and integration processes 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to produce an final output (figs. 11 &12, col. 12, lines 53-55; col. 13, lines 5-35);

“a translation module for: automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files” as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

“automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components” as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6; col. 2, lines 18-20);

“automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components” as converting the data representing a document to the

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intermediate format. The system group data that includes words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components (col. 2, lines 12-21);

“integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“an output device building module for adapting and routing said final output to corresponding output devices” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The output format document is sent to a user or the requesting device. The requesting device can be PDA. Since the system contains many output devices such as PDAs. Thus, the output format document can be displayed or corresponding all PDAs. The output format document is represented as final output corresponding to all PDAs. The above information shows

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that the system has included an output device building module to route the output format 534 as final out (fig. 5, col. 20, lines 4-5; col. 20, lines 45-50).

Alam does not explicitly teach "wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitive, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives; compressing one or more input multi-media files; wherein adapting includes adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirements of each selected output device". Thum teaches compression techniques have been applied to digital video (col. 1, lines 17-18). Thum also teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

Agarwal teaches an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence (col. 2, lines 60-67; col. 3, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements and Agarwal's

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teaching of an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 118, Alam teaches a computer-readable medium carrying one or more sequences of instructions for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats, wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors causes the one or more processors to perform (col. 6, lines 33-50; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input document or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the

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system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks such as words, lines and paragraphs in each sub-page. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without user's interaction (col. 2, lines 12-21);

"automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user's interaction; thus, the system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the

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intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitive, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

Agarwal teaches an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence (col. 2, lines 60-67; col. 3, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements and Agarwal's

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teaching of an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 119, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration system (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

"means for receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there are any other input documents or input files. A document or file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input document or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 21, lines 16-18);

"means for automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document by using software and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or

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paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18; col. 7, lines 54-55);

“means for automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components” as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically (col. 16, lines 4-6);

“means for automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components” as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user’s interaction; thus, the system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

“means for integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27).

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Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "wherein the multi-media type primitives include audio primitive, video primitives, animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives; means for adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

Agarwal teaches an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence (col. 2, lines 60-67; col. 3, lines 1-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements and Agarwal's teaching of an image is referred to as a photographic image or picture, a graphic image, a text image, a data image, or any other type of displayable information. The DMF is capable of receiving image and related data e.g., audio, text. This image may be single frame or video or animation sequence to Alam's system in order to display presentation

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of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

6. Claim 114 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and Agarwal and further in view of Hillberg et al (or hereinafter "Hillberg") (US 6775678).

As to claim 114, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "automatically adapting said single output presentation file corresponding to each target format for viewing by a third party using different networking technologies, including wired, guided or line-of sight optical, and radio frequency networking over any networking including a wide area network, a local network, and wireless network, a public switched telephone network, and Internet" as the output document is sent or delivered over the network to the user or the requesting device. Network 2304 such as the Internet or an intranet may also connect to output devices such as PDAs, laptop computer, desktop computer, cellular telephones and pagers. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML and the output document is viewed by a user by using different networking technologies. A user is represented as a third party. XML and HTML formats are represented as target formats (figs. 24&27; col. 20, lines 1-7; col. 20, lines 49-50).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "radio frequency networking over any network". Hillberg teaches communication media includes wired media such

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as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media such as radio frequency (col. 4, lines 50-54).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hillberg's teaching of communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media such as radio frequency to Alam's system and Thum's system in order to allow a user to hear and view information on Internet at the same time.

7. Claim 115 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and Agarwal and further in view of Lickiss et al (or hereinafter "Lickiss").

As to claims 115, Alam and Thum disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 111, except the claimed limitation "requiring monetary remuneration in exchange for converting said multi-media content into said plurality of target formats". Lickiss teaches a PIC Change Fee check box 268 which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the PIC fee to convert the ANI to its CIC (col. 14, lines 5-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lickiss's teaching of a PIC Change Fee check box 268 which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the PIC fee to convert the ANI to its CIC to Alam and Boucher in order to allow a seller to receive payment of a user after converting format of a file.

8. Claims 111 and 116-119 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam et al (or hereinafter "Alam") (US 6336124) in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700).

As to claim 111, Alam teaches a computer-implemented method for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats for delivery to one or more selected output devices (col. 6, lines 40-48; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file can contain image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input documents or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

“automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components” as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without involving user’s interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6; col. 2, lines 18-20);

“automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components” as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components (col. 2, lines 12-21);

“integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“wherein the multi-media type primitives animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives” as raster

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images and vector images contained in the input document. Further, the intermediate format preferably retains or transfers any embedded animation, sounds and/or music (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "audio primitive, video primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device".

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 116, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "including one or more acts selected from a set of acts comprising:

“checking said one or more input multi-media files for viruses and errors; performing de-virusing on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed; performing error-correction on said one or more input multi-media files, if needed; using one or more data recognition algorithms for identifying said multi-media type primitive components; adding presentation support information for integrating said intermediate format components; adding timing information for integrating said intermediate format components” as virus detection program is executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the input document. The method 300 determines the input document is not in a format supported as an input format. The above information shows that Alam teaches one act of checking input document for viruses and errors (col. 20, lines 14-25; col. 5, lines 45-50).

As to claim 117, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration system for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats for delivery to one or more selected output devices (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

“an input handler for de-virusing, correcting, updating” as a virus detection program is preferably executed to detect for the presence of viruses in the input document. If document containing a virus, the document may be repaired (col. 20, lines 14-20). Preferably, process 2500 may determine if any of such executables contained in the original input document is supported by the output display device. If the certain of such executables is not supported by the output display device, process 2500 may remove such embedded executables to avoid error messages. Removing such

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embedded executables to avoid error messages is represented as correction (col. 21, lines 17-22). The document repository generated by process 2600 may be used in conjunction with input-output format converter including the display reformatting function. Reformatting is represented as updating (col. 22, lines 32-34). The above information shows that the system has included an input handler for repairing viruses in input document, removing embedded executables to avoid error messages and reformatting;

“a publishing manager module for controlling and scheduling conversion and integration processes associated with producing a final output file corresponding to each target format of a plurality of target formats” as to convert a input document from an format to one or more output formats such as RTF, HTML, TIFF and XML as target formats, first converting the input document to an intermediate format at a set 402. Finally, the intermediate format is then used to generate the output data in one or more output formats at step 404. In the step 404, includes step 1102 that includes 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to product the final output file. The above information shows that the system has included a publishing manager module for controlling an scheduling conversion and integration processes 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208 and 1210 to produce an final output (figs. 11 &12, col. 12, lines 53-55; col. 13, lines 5-35);

“a translation module for: automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files” as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-

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pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

"automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. Blocks in the sub-page are words, lines and paragraphs. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without involving user's interaction (col. 16, lines 4-6; col. 2, lines 18-20);

"automatically converting each of said sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data that includes words, lines and paragraphs into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The above information shows that the system convert blocks of documents into corresponding intermediate format blocks. The intermediate format blocks are presented as intermediate format components (col. 2, lines 12-21);

"integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the

intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“an output device building module for adapting and routing said final output to corresponding output devices” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The output format document is sent to a user or the requesting device. The requesting device can be PDA. Since the system contains many output devices such as PDAs. Thus, the output format document can be displayed or corresponding all PDAs. The output format document is represented as final output corresponding to all PDAs. The above information shows that the system has included an output device building module to route the output format 534 as final out (fig. 5, col. 20, lines 4-5; col. 20, lines 45-50);

“wherein the multi-media type primitives animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives” as raster images and vector images contained in the input document. Further, the intermediate format preferably retains or transfers any embedded animation, sounds and/or music (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “audio primitive, video primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device”.

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Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 118, Alam teaches a computer-readable medium carrying one or more sequences of instructions for converting multi-media content into a plurality of target formats, wherein execution of the one or more sequences of instructions by one or more processors causes the one or more processors to perform (col. 6, lines 33-50; col. 5, lines 21-35), the method comprising the acts of:

"receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there is any other input documents or input files. A document or file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input document or files

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are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 22, lines 16-18);

“automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files” as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a document, the system identifies sub-pages of a document by using a program and without user’s interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (fig. 1, col. 4, lines 32-33; col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18);

“automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components” as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks such as words, lines and paragraphs in each sub-page. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically without user’s interaction (col. 2, lines 12-21);

“automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components” as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user’s interaction; thus, the system convert the data or blocks of

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document into corresponding to intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

“integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats” as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“wherein the multi-media type primitives animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives” as raster images and vector images contained in the input document. Further, the intermediate format preferably retains or transfers any embedded animation, sounds and/or music (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “audio primitive, video primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device”.

Thum teaches there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements. The above information implies that

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the system adjusting content of video to fit bandwidth requirements for various devices before displaying the content (col. 3, line 67; col. 4, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum's teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam's system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user's requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

As to claim 119, Alam teaches a multi-media conversion and integration system (col. 2, lines 16-18), the system comprising:

"means for receiving one or more input multi-media content files" as determining if there are any other input documents or input files. A document or file contains image and text and/or image, animation, sounds and/or music. The above information shows that the system has received input files or documents to determine. The input document or files are represented as multi-media content files (col. 6, lines 33-34; col. 6, lines 65-67; col. 21, lines 16-18);

"means for automatically identifying multi-media type primitive components in each of said plurality of input multi-media files" as reformatting process 1800 may include determining sub-page or paragraph break in a document and subdividing the document into sub-pages. Since when the system determines sub-pages of a

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document, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document by using software and without user's interaction; thus, the system identifies sub-pages or paragraphs of a document automatically. This process may determine sub-pages in input documents or files (col. 15, lines 56-58; col. 22, lines 16-18; col. 7, lines 54-55);

"means for automatically decomposing each of said multi-media type primitive components into sub-components" as step 1814 determines that there are remaining blocks in the sub-page. The above information implies that the system decomposes each sub-page automatically (col. 16, lines 4-6);

"means for automatically converting each of sub-components into corresponding intermediate format components" as converting the data representing a document to the intermediate format. The system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks in an intermediate documents. The data represents as a document that includes blocks. Since the system group data into one or more intermediate format blocks without involving user's interaction; thus, the system convert the data or blocks of document into corresponding to intermediate format blocks automatically (col. 13-17; col. 16, lines 4-6).

"means for integrating said intermediate format components into a single output presentation file corresponding to each target format of said plurality of target formats" as intermediate format document is received by a converter which converts intermediate format document to an output format 534. The output format may be for example, HTML, or XML. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different

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types of formats XML or HTML. XML and HTML formats are represented as target format (col. 2, lines 16-18; col. 6, lines 24-27);

“wherein the multi-media type primitives animation primitives, text primitives, picture primitives, graphic primitives, and supporting material primitives” as raster images and vector images contained in the input document. Further, the intermediate format preferably retains or transfers any embedded animation, sounds and/or music (col. 6, lines 65-67).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation “audio primitive, video primitives; adjusting said output representation file to fit bandwidth requirement of each selected output device”.

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It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Thum’s teaching of there is need to re-purpose video content for representation catering to various devices having widely differing audio and visual/text display capabilities and different bandwidth requirements to Alam’s system in order to display presentation of multimedia file on various output devices properly to a user’s requirement and further to allow multimedia file to be shared across several networks.

9. Claim 114 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and further in view of Hillberg et al (or hereinafter "Hillberg") (US 6775678).

As to claim 114, Alam teaches the claimed limitation "automatically adapting said single output presentation file corresponding to each target format for viewing by a third party using different networking technologies, including wired, guided or line-of sight optical, and radio frequency networking over any networking including a wide area network, a local network, and wireless network, a public switched telephone network, and Internet" as the output document is sent or delivered over the network to the user or the requesting device. Network 2304 such as the Internet or an intranet may also connect to output devices such as PDAs, laptop computer, desktop computer, cellular telephones and pagers. The above information shows that the system can convert the intermediate format blocks to the output format document corresponding to different types of formats XML or HTML and the output document is viewed by a user by using different networking technologies. A user is represented as a third party. XML and HTML formats are represented as target formats (figs. 24&27; col. 20, lines 1-7; col. 20, lines 49-50).

Alam does not explicitly teach the claimed limitation "radio frequency networking over any network". Hillberg teaches communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media such as radio frequency (col. 4, lines 50-54).

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It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Hillberg's teaching of communication media includes wired media such as a wired network or direct wired connection, and wireless media such as radio frequency to Alam's system and Thum's system in order to allow a user to hear and view information on Internet at the same time.

10. Claim 115 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Alam in view of Thum et al (or hereinafter "Thum") (US 6616700) and further in view of Lickiss et al (or hereinafter "Lickiss").

As to claims 115, Alam and Thum disclose the claimed limitation subject matter in claim 111, except the claimed limitation "requiring monetary remuneration in exchange for converting said multi-media content into said plurality of target formats". Lickiss teaches a PIC Change Fee check box 268 which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the PIC fee to convert the ANI to its CIC (col. 14, lines 5-10).

It would have been obvious to a person of an ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply Lickiss's teaching of a PIC Change Fee check box 268 which when selected indicates that the carrier customer pays the PIC fee to convert the ANI to its CIC to Alam and Boucher in order to allow a seller to receive payment of a user after converting format of a file.

Conclusion

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11. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

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Contact Information

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cam Y T Truong whose telephone number is. (571) 272-4042. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (571) 272-4107. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Cam-Y Truong
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2162
5/17/2005


SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER